

DIDSBUY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1915

No. 42

Big Clearance Sale Of Men's Suits

We have put into stock a big range of Men's Suits which we purchased at a low rate on the dollar and we have decided to put on a 15 DAYS SUIT SALE in order to have a quick turnover. Little need be said concerning the style and quality of the suits we sell. Our high standards of quality and correct interpretation of the prevailing fashions are well known. You can depend on this store for the best styles and best qualities. Those who buy during this sale save money. Now is the time to buy, at least investigate.

Following are a few of the many bargains:

Men's Suits, reg. price	\$30.00	sale price	\$15.00
" "	25.00	"	12.50
" "	22.50	"	11.25
" "	20.00	"	10.00
" "	18.00	"	9.00
" "	15.00	"	7.50
" "	12.00	"	6.00
" "	10.00	"	5.00

A dollar saved is a dollar earned and you can save dollars if you take advantage of this sale.

Men's Fleece Underwear, per suit	- - -	\$1.00
Men's Wool Underwear, per garment	- - -	\$1.00
Men's Working Shirts	- 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50	
Men's Working Gloves	- 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25	
Men's and Boys Winter Caps	- 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25	

We guarantee our clothes as freely as we do at regular prices.

J. V. BERSCHT

MEN'S AND BOYS OUTFITTER

Bargains For You

Several hundred \$s worth of travellers samples in greatly assorted lines of STATIONERY SUPPLIES, PIPES, PURSES, CLOCKS, TOYS, Etc., to be SLAUGHTERED in our store at prices never before quoted so low in this district. Space will only permit of a very partial list.

Box Stationery, linen, reg. 35c-40c, at.....	20c
Box Stationery, reg. 25c-35c, at.....	15c
Tablets, all sizes.....	5c up
A large asst. of Tooth Brushes, reg. 20c-30c-40c, your choice for.....	10c
Combs, reg. 25c to 75c.....	from 5c to 30c
A Lead Pencil and Scribbler.....	for 5c

PIPES AT AWAY BELOW COST

Make your selections before the lines are broken. A cut on even wholesale prices.

N. T. PURCELL
RAILWAY AVE.

DIDSBUY OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday, Oct. 26th, only

Mr. B. E. Lang, presents the famous

BOSTONIANS

— IN —

“Tipperary Mary”

A CLEAN, WHOLESOME COMEDY

Members of all denominations invited

Prices: Reserved \$1.00 and 75c, others 50c and 25c

Seats on sale at Chambers' Drug Store.

The subject in the Evangelical church next Sunday afternoon will be, “The little Flock.” In the evening it will be “The soul-transforming vision.” A hearty welcome is extended.

Ratepayers of the town of Didsbury who have not paid their taxes as yet are again reminded that if they wish to secure the 2 1/2 per cent. rebate that their taxes will have to be paid by October 31st.

Annual Patriotic Fund Meeting

The first annual meeting of the Patriotic Fund Committee was held in the basement of the schoolhouse on Friday evening last. Unfortunately there was not a big turnout of the public to hear of the work being conducted by the Committee but those who were there showed by their interest in the proceedings that they had the interests of the good work at heart.

In the absence of Mr. G. B. Sexsmith the chairman, who was out of town, Mr. J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A. took the chair. Before commencing the regular business of the evening Mr. Stauffer as President for the Didsbury constituency gave an outline of the work undertaken by the South Alberta Branch of the Patriotic Fund, its financial undertakings and the good it was doing, and incidentally stated that in his opinion there was only two funds that should receive the support of the public the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross because there was absolutely no side issues for somebody to sell something, the money collected went directly to the cause to which it was donated. In his financial report Mr. Stauffer stated that the Didsbury constituency came fourth highest on the list to the amounts donated from each constituency in southern Alberta to the Patriotic Fund. We had raised \$8,864, and the three amounts higher than this had been subscribed by constituencies which had the cities of Calgary, Red Deer and Lethbridge in them. This constituency would have to do still better this year, however, and Didsbury in its immediate district would have to raise \$1,000 for its share and he hoped that the Committee appointed would meet with the success the cause deserved and raise this amount.

The business connected with the Didsbury Committee was then taken up, H. E. Osmond, Sec.-Treas. of the Fund in town was called upon by the chairman to give account of his stewardship during the past year. The minutes of the organization meeting held about a year ago was read and adopted.

The Secretary reported that the sum of \$622.22 had been collected during the last year which had been expended as follows: \$575.00 sent to headquarters at Calgary; Opera House rental and incidental expenses such as postage, etc., \$13.00; Balance in Union Bank \$84.22; making a total of \$622.22.

There are five families receiving aid from the Fund in Didsbury and immediate district surrounding it and the Secretary stated that he was sending out cheques from the head office of the Fund to the amount of \$101.00 every month and there was another application in which had not been passed on as yet but would no doubt go through, when this amount would be still higher. According to this Didsbury had not raised enough to pay even our local beneficiaries let alone do anything to assist other parts which were unable to do anything.

The report was adopted and election of officers for 1915-16 was then taken up and resulted as follows: President—G. B. Sexsmith. Vice-Pres.—P. R. Reed. Sec.-Treas.—H. E. Osmond.

Executive Committee—Messrs. R. V. Howard, W. A. Austin, Rev. D. H. Marshall, J. R. Good, G. Wrigglesworth, S. R. Wood, B. E. Spink, F. L. Lewis and A. Brusso.

On motion by Dr. Reid the meeting then adjourned.

An Echo of the Big Fire

The Council met in the Council chambers on Monday evening, and the new Councillors, Messrs. Good, Durrer and Wrigglesworth, being present were sworn in and took their seats. All the other members and officers were present.

Several communications were read and disposed of.

Some time ago a claim for \$450 was put in by the Didsbury Hotel Co., per F. R. Bullis, being three quarters of the value of the former telephone building belonging to the hotel which was ordered to be torn down by the Fire Chief at the time of the big fire to save other property.

Solicitor Austin and Councillor Reed had been instructed to take up the matter with Mr. Bullis and Councillor Reed reported that Mr. Bullis would accept \$125. Under the Town Act the town is liable.

Moved by Sinclair-Reed That the town offer as settlement to the Didsbury Hotel Co. the sum of \$125 as compensation in full for cutting down telephone office to prevent spreading of fire.—Carried.

The question of an all night electric light service was discussed. Some of the Council were in favor of again running an all night service the same as last winter but the mayor stated that he had gone into the matter with Supt. Mjolsness and it was found that roughly it cost the town between \$150 and \$200 to run the plant for two or three hours in the morning when there was absolutely no need of same and no revenue being derived from it except in exceptional instances when other arrangements could be made as in other years, and that as the plant was running on a pretty close margin everything should be done to save as much as possible. Some of the Councillors thought it was an advantage to have it running anyway. The following motion was then put and carried.

Councillors Reed-Good—That a t commencing on the first day of November the electric light service be given in the morning from 5:30 a. m. till daylight. Also that an assistant engineer be engaged. Carried.

This closed the matter until further investigation can be made by the other Councillors.

On motion by Councillors Sinclair-Reed it was decided that twelve new electric light meters be purchased for the town.

A number of small bills in the hands of the Secretary and found O.K. were ordered paid. General account \$57.90; Electric light account \$138.23.

The Council then adjourned.

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

TIME TO ORDER YOUR SOUR KRAUT—Apply W. F. Sick.

FOR SALE—Second hand democrat. Apply Mrs. R. Alloway, Liesemer street.

FOR SALE—Baby carriage, practically new; sold cheap. Apply Pioneer Office.

MAN AND WIFE wish for employment on a farm, experienced, and can furnish good reference. Apply Pioneer Office. n10p

YOUNG PULETS for sale. Apply Mrs. A. W. Axtell, Noehren ranch or phone 102.

FOUND—An automobile kit. Owner can have same by applying to Town Constable and paying for this ad.

R. B. MARTIN, Banff, wants quotations on 5 cars timothy and 10 cars prairie.

THE MAPLE LEAF flour mill is again ready for buying grain. Flour and exchange work will begin in a few weeks. Let us quote you our prices for your grain. Chopping done the latter part of the week.

WANTED—A farm to rent with stock and implements, or would take charge of farm on wages. 18 years experience in west. W. D. White, Harrmann.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Bank by Mail and Save Long Drives

Mail us the cheques or cash you receive, with your Pass-book, which we will return with the Deposit credited. Then you can pay your bills by cheques, which we will honor, or if you want the cash yourself, send us a cheque in your own favor and we will forward the money by return mail.

Drop in and talk to the Manager about it.

DIDSBUY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

Mrs. J. Reed, Mrs. A. Ruby and Mrs. Cooper will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday of this week.

Prices: Reserved \$1.00 and 75c, others 50c and 25c

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The Council then adjourned.

**Your Liver
is Clogged up**
That's Why You're Tired—Out of
Sorts—Have no Appetite.
**CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS**
will put you right
in a few days.
They do
their duty.
Cure
Constipation,
Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brentwood

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of
over 60 years experience in
the match making business.

EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck
on any rough surface, is war-
anteed to give a steady, clear
light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co. LIMITED

Hull, - - - Canada

\$2 to \$5 A DAY an' commis-
sions paid. Local rep-
resentatives. Either sex. Experience
unnecessary. Spare time accepted.
Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village,
to take orders for the best Made-to-
Measure Clothing in Canada. Good
commissions. Magnificent Samples.
CROWN TAILORING CO.,
Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

A Patriotic Policy

Imperial Oil Co. Making Liberal Al-
lowances for Employees Who
Will Fight for Country

The following circular letter, signed by George W. Mayer, vice-president, has been sent to the employees of the Imperial Oil Co.:

The directors of the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, have decided to pay all employees who have enlisted, or who may enlist, with the Canadian contingent for overseas service—in the case of married men, half pay, and in the case of single men, quarter pay—until the end of the war, and in addition, will hold the positions open.

Should any employee who is serving with the colors, meet with a fatality in the course of the war, the directors will continue the payment—in the case of a married man, or half pay to his wife or immediate family, for six months after his death and, in the case of a single man, one-quarter of his salary to his dependents (if any) for six months after his death.

The above applies to all regular members of the staff who were in the service of the company for at least six months immediately preceding the declaration of war.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

New York State produces less than one-third of the raw material used in her wood industries. In spite of the popular impression that the introduction of concrete, brick and steel is doing away with the use of wood, it has been found that the state is yearly using more wood per capita than ever before. More than twice as much wood is used per person today than fifty years ago. More than six times as much wood per person is used in New York State than in Germany, and more than ten times as much as in Great Britain.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The war is said to have saved \$350,000,000 to the United States owing to its keeping at home the tourists who usually visit Europe in the summer time.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25¢ we will mail you
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA
Limited
86 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

W. N. U. 1073

Egg Marketing

Should be Delivered From Producer Direct to Consumer When Possible

The Ohio Experiment Station have recently published the result of an investigation that they have been conducting into the poultry industry of that state. Here are a few of the things they have to say about the marketing of eggs:

"The most serious objection to the present system of handling eggs is that the price paid for them, being to a great extent a reflex of the demand is directly influenced by the low quality of the offering.

"The consumer who gets a poor quality of eggs from his grocer usually buys something else the next time he goes marketing and so lessens the demand and decreases the price. Thus the producer suffers for every nest egg, stale or dirty egg that he takes to market, and he likewise suffers for the mould and odor imparted by the loose methods of the general merchant.

"He suffers for the careless handling of the transportation company; eggs in cases unprotected from the sun on a railway platform or in hot freight cars, which are little less than huge incubators, deteriorate rapidly.

"He suffers from the misbranding of the eggs in the hands of the retailer. He, more than any one else, is interested in a more simple and more direct method of handling the product.

"A system that will secure the eggs from the producer on a candler, i.e. on a graded basis, so that he will receive a first class price for a first class product, thereby putting a premium on freshness and cleanliness, would be most helpful.

"This, coupled with transportation under carefully guarded shipping conditions and honest handling by the retailers, would result in putting into the hands of the consumer a clean, wholesome, nutritious food product at a price much less than what is now paid for a very indifferent article and at the same time would increase the profits to the producer.

"When eggs can be delivered by the producer direct to the consumer it is an ideal way of marketing the product and should be followed more extensively than it is; however, only a comparatively insignificant number can be handled in this way. The suburban and city poultryman should certainly stimulate such a trade. Indeed, it is only by so doing that he can successfully compete with the cheaper production under farm conditions."

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones! They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed free from opiates and never fall in giving relief from the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Albert Bergeron, St. Agapit, Que., writes: "My baby was suffering from constipation and teething troubles and Baby's Own Tablets quickly cured him. Now I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Pro-Ally Pennsylvania Dutch

The population of eastern Pennsylvania is largely German by descent, but a correspondent who has been travelling through that part of the state with the express purpose of acquainting himself with public sentiment finds that it is overwhelmingly in favor of the allies. The Germans are harshly critical of the kaiser. They were shocked by the invasion of Belgium and the destruction of the Lusitania. They hope the Hohenzollern will receive a lasting rebuke in the present great conflict.

The correspondent has journeyed several hundred miles in Lehigh, Berks, Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery counties. He has talked with many persons, and he has not found even one who is pro German in his sympathies. At Easton he learned that there were some pro Germans of a mild type, but inquiry showed that they were of recent importation. The general feeling he summarizes thus: "I am in sympathy with the allies. I have no use for the kaiser. I like the German people and my sympathy might now be with Germany if Belgium had not been devastated and if the Lusitania massacre had not occurred. Everybody is behind President Wilson."—Providence Journal.

Whiskey Displaced

Referring to the omission of brandy and whiskey from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia on the ground that they are not useful medical preparations, a druggist in the United States said recently that until five years ago whiskey was an ingredient of many medicines. "Physicians," he said, "nearly always prescribed it as one of the principal ingredients of a cough syrup and it was part of many medicines for different diseases. Now, oils and balms of various kinds take the place of whiskey and only a few of the old school doctors prescribe its use. A large number of prominent brands of patented cough syrups whose main ingredient was whiskey in one form or another have substituted non-alcoholic substances for the liquor. You have possibly noticed on some of the patent medicine labels that additional copyrights have been applied for. This means that they have been compelled to reduce the alcoholic ingredients in them to a minimum."

Here's Why
**PRESIDENT
SUSPENDER**
NONE SO-EASY
MADE IN CANADA

Clean Water on the Farm

Rules to Follow to Prevent Contamination of Water Supply

Obviously the first logical step in securing a clean well water supply is to remove all the sources of possible contamination. Among the worst of these are the open privy vault, the leaching cesspool, and barnyard filth.

A well in ordinary pervious soil located lower than, and within 100 feet of, any of these is almost certain to be polluted. Even though the well is located on higher ground than these sources of contamination, heavy pumping or dry weather may lower the ground-water level that it will reach the zone of contamination and thus pollute the well. It is evident therefore, that the open privy vault and leaching cesspool should be discarded and a sewage purification system, or at least a sanitary privy be used instead. Sewage, garbage, manure, or other waste should never be dumped into sinks or fissures, and most certainly never into old abandoned wells. An old well used for this purpose is very likely to communicate directly with the water-bearing stratum from which other wells in the immediate vicinity draw their supply. Slops or waste water should never be thrown out of the back door or window onto the ground. If the pigs and chickens must run at large, they should at least be kept away from the well. A box built around the pump and filled with manure in winter is an extremely unsafe way to prevent the pump from freezing.

Concrete manure pits, impervious floors, and water-tight drains are desirable features for farm buildings. If these are beyond the farmer's purse, the manure pile should at least be placed a safe distance from the well.

The well itself should be located as high as possible with respect to buildings, stock pens, and chicken yards, and as far away from all sources of contamination as convenience and local surroundings will permit.

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Power of a Stream

To determine the horse power of a stream it is necessary to know how many gallons per minute the stream will furnish. To determine this a square pit may be dug near the stream, if the ground holds water well, and the water from the stream run into it for a certain length of time, the gallons per minute then being calculated. With a well constructed water wheel, and a seven-foot fall, about 1,000 gallons per minute is required for each horse power delivered.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Panama Pacific Ex. Pays Expenses

Mr. G. T. Bell, passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk System, received a telegram from the directors of the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, stating that the exposition is now out of debt. Most of the immense cost of erecting the exposition has been met by the tens of thousands of visitors who have daily poured through the entrance gates of the ground. That such an undertaking should have proven a financial success is looked upon as a striking testimony to the wonderful manner with which this greatest of all the positions was organized. A special celebration was held in San Francisco to mark the occasion.

A Word of Warning

Every German who boasts of his American citizenship has subscribed to the following oath of allegiance. "I renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign Prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which I was a subject." The wording is sufficiently plain, and this oath is not to be considered a "scrap of paper," even by erstwhile subjects of his most puissant monarch William Hohenzollern. A violation of this little paragraph in times of war means treason, and treason has heretofore been summarily dealt with in this country.

"I tried various remedies without good results; then I determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding body, brain and nerves.

"Since using Grape-Nuts I have made a constant and rapid improvement in health, in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in strenuous and exacting work.

"I have gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning.

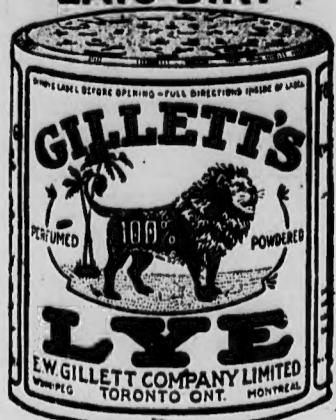
"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes but as my vitality increased the eyes became stronger.

"I never heard of another food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

GILLETTS LYE EATS DIRT



Fish and the Cost of Living

As a Substitute for Meat. Fish Should be More Generally Used

"Eat fish" should prove a valuable slogan for combatting the high cost of living. Meat has risen in price steadily within recent years, and, strangely enough, the available supply is becoming less competent to meet the demand. It is not surprising, therefore, that fish should be looked to as a substitute. As a food it is excellent, comparing not unfavorably with meat, although the proportions of nutritive elements such as protein, albumen and fat differ considerably.

Heretofore, fish has not been a popular article of diet in Canada. The reasons for this are various and some of them must be removed before fish eating can become a national habit. In the first place, fresh sea fish in prime condition has been almost unobtainable even at points not far removed from the coasts. This has been due frequently to inefficient handling of the fish by the fishermen and by the distributing agencies. It has also been due to unsatisfactory transportation and retail market conditions. These difficulties are not insurmountable, and some of them are already being overcome. Education of fishermen and others who handle fish is a necessity that cannot be much longer overlooked. Traditional methods of handling must give way to more scientific and efficient practices. Such changes would mean increased profits for the fishermen, and, at the same time, by making available large quantities of food which have hitherto been wasted, would improve the quality and lower the price to the consumer. Transportation is already being improved and, in time, when the inland demands for fish warrant it, fast train services should, and probably will, be established from the fishing ports to the larger inland centres. The present offers splendid opportunities to the fishery industry. A demand for fish is already half created by the high price and comparative scarcity of meat. But if Canadians are to be taught to eat fish, there must be more enlightened methods of producing and handling it. —A.D.

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of all asthma species is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations had failed to benefit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

The Walking Habit A New York business man, who resides in New Jersey, has started a walking campaign, having conceived the idea while in training at the military camp at Plattsburgh. The movement is spreading rapidly, and it is asserted that practically every man of military age in his part of the state is walking to and from business and to the railway stations when the place of labor is in some other town. Hikes into the country are also popular at the week end. The walkers are being told that the exercise will harden them and make them fit if called upon for military duty. It will also bring them health as well as pleasure.—Montreal Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Curing a Halter-Puller The following method of punishing a halter-puller has been successfully used in many instances. Some horses, however, are clever enough to associate the pain with the circumstances that cause it and will continue to pull unless rigged with the rope about their bodies. It is a good plan to tie a young horse in this manner for a few times. Take a strong rope about 20 feet in length, make a small loop in one end that will not slip, pass the rope around the body in front of the hips, pull the other end of the rope through the loop and then pass the rope through the ring on the halter. Tie to something that is secure and endeavor to make the animal try out the rope a few times. A good strong halter is an essential part of the equipment.

MOTHERS! Don't fail to procure **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** For Your Children While Teething. It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

BRITISH GRAND FLEET IS READY AND WAITING FOR THE ENEMY

GLIMPSE OF FLEET DOING ITS WATCHFUL WAITING

The Veil of Secrecy over the Naval Operations has been Somewhat Lifted and a Glimpse of the Fleet has been Obtained, Showing Thousands of Vessels Keeping the Seas Clear

For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted when a correspondent recently visited the Grand Fleet and the great naval bases. At one naval barracks he saw dry docks capable of docking the largest dreadnaughts, which had been built since the war began. Maps were shown the correspondent showing where the German submarines had been sighted and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "supposed sunk," and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time at the same spot in smooth water, it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

When an officer was asked, "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by fainting, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions, and in other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport.

The admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England had 2,300 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries, outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland, and in keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming the kind of naval warfare Germany wages.

As the torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and following the coast, turned into the harbor where the Grand Fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished, they took their places in fleet formation among the immense fields of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which as the torpedo boat destroyer drew nearer became line after line of dreadnaughts.

In the tint melting into the sea even the Queen Elizabeth, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power unless compared with the Inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle, or the vessels of the light cruiser squadron, which just had come in from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.

Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as

the destroyer threaded her way, turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Seaplanes which were sailing over the fleet had their home on a famous Atlantic liner which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the navy as the "Cat squadron," were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the German armored cruiser Blucher in the North Sea battle.

"This seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer.

Looking strange among the homogenous types of the 10 gun ships which belonged to the regular British navy was a Turkish twelve 12-inch gun dreadnaught taken over at the outset of the war.

As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the commander-in-chief, an officer pointed out Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of the two officers promenading the quarter deck carrying a telescope under his arm. From the quarter deck he can keep his eye on all the grey monsters which form the fighting part of his command while others of his host of ships are abroad on different errands.

Quick of movement and of speech, tanned by the year of exposure consequent on constant duty and with only a broad band of gold lace differentiating him from the other officers, Vice-Admiral Jellicoe received his guests at the gangway. The admiral at forty-seven years, is the senior of all the list, which includes vice-admirals at the age of forty-four. He is never without that telescope under his arm when he is on deck, and officers say there is nothing which the young officers on watch see that he does not see.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe escorted his guests through the ship, showing them the men at drill. He also called attention to the special machine practice of the gun spotters in firing, where the result of each shot is displayed.

The bluejackets are invariably sturdy, long service men of mature years who have been kept drilling on the same ship since the war began.

Their health is better than in time of peace, as they are kept aboard under a regime with sufficient exercise and good food.

Misdemeanors of all sorts in the navy have decreased since the war began.

Radium Cheaper

Price Much Lower Than It Was During Times of Peace

Paradoxical though it may seem, radium is cheaper today than before the war.

The reason is that it is, after all, a luxury, and some people who held small quantities of the world's limited supply wanted their money in some other more practical form when the war broke out. During peace time radium bromide cost about £17-£18 a milligram.

Discussing the question of radium and the war with the secretary of Radium, Limited, in London recently, a Daily Chronicle representative learned that by radium emanation—the internal use of waters which have been treated with radio-energy—it is believed that much may be done for the benefit of military sufferers who have contracted rheumatic complaints through severe exposure in the trenches.

It may be added that, now the continental spas are closed to the 50,000 patients who annually visited them from this country to enjoy the radioactive waters, our own home resources, both natural and artificial, for radium treatment should be more highly appreciated.—Daily Chronicle, London.

A New Military Unit

Special Battalions of Pioneers Going to the Front

A special battalion of pioneers is to be recruited in Ottawa and other Ontario cities. Another is to be recruited in the west, and they will go to the front to be attached to the two Canadian divisions there, the western battalion to be known as the first Pioneer battalion, to be attached to the second division. Both battalions will go to the front as complete units.

This is a new military unit. Its duties will be engineering duties, such as digging trenches, throwing bridges and constructing roads under short notice. Hitherto engineers only have done this work, but now the new battalions, which will have the status of an infantry regiment, will be so organized that it will be able to protect itself even in the matter of machine guns.

The real estate and buildings in the United States are taxed at a valuation of \$93,362,813,569, while property to the value of \$12,313,519,502 is exempt from taxation.

A Sinister Influence

Germans Are Qualifying For the Position of the World's Outlaws

When the authentic histories of the war come to be written, considerable attention is likely to be paid to the sinister manner in which Germany has plotted to inconvenience her enemies—among whom she evidently includes those neutrals who are supplying munitions to the active belligerents.

The recent Mexican raids across the Texas border afford still another proof of this. Two Americans were murdered and a third was spared merely because the raiders thought he was a German! The incident is likely to arouse a very ugly temper in the States, where the dislike and distrust of the genuine Americans for the German-Americans is already becoming a grave problem.

German influences are suspected in a score of other quarters. The Komagata Maru, which brought that historic cargo of Hindus to British Columbia shortly before the war, is known to have been organized from Berlin. Similarly with the native riot in Singapore, the strikes at American munition factories, the unrest in French Morocco, the Senussi rising in Tripoli. It is the same all ov' the world.

These treacherous machinations are going to recoil upon the heads of the nation that planned them, for there is not the slightest doubt that all the civilized governments will discourage German immigration after the recent exposures of the manner in which these people abuse the new citizenship that is granted them. This nation of sixty-five millions of people are deliberately qualifying for the position of the world's outlaws. Every man's hand and tongue and pen will be against them, and they will find that the civilization which they have flouted so insolently will force them and their children and their children's children to the third and fourth generation, to pay a very terrible price.—Montreal Star.

The Gas Caught the Germans
"There is a grim humor in a story which comes from Petrograd," says a London, Eng., paper. "Three thousand Germans, preceded by the usual asphyxiating cloud, and with the wind nicely behind them, advanced gaily to storm a fort at Ossovets.

Then suddenly the wind changed; the gas rolled back upon the advancing host, and the filthy cloud, combined with the enemy's guns, practically annihilated the column, and of three thousand left but three. The wind can be a dangerous ally."

German Barbarities Are Beyond Belief

Ghastly Revelations of Cruel Cowardice and Barbarity

There has been a common desire, even in the British empire, to discount stories of cruelty and barbarity told of the German armies. Britshers generally discount them to some extent, simply because the British mind hesitates to believe that any civilized nation can be guilty of so much baseness.

Every now and then some more than necessarily generous person is heard to say that "probably things are not as bad as reported," "we must take the stories with a grain of salt," etc. Make no mistake about it. Our enemy is a maniac determined to win by any means. To him fair is foul and foul is fair. A day or two ago we read of the crucifixion of a London soldier, but that is only a drop in the bucket. Some months ago we had Lord Bryce's report on Belgium, which ought to satisfy anyone that the German atrocities there were both individual brutalities by officers and men, and official calculation. Last month a French commission of inquiry found the enemy guilty en masse of the most shocking crimes.

The whole report of this French commission is a ghastly revelation of cruel cowardice, meanness and barbarity. The Crown Prince's army seems to have been most abandoned of all. Special bullets and projectiles have been not only devised by individual soldiers, but manufactured in large quantities with a view to causing more torture. "Massacres of wounded and unwounded prisoners have been conducted on a wholesale scale, on some occasions as the result of special order, as when the notorious General Stenger ordered at Thia-

ville that no more prisoners were to be made, that even, if scenes in large bodies were to be shot down and that no living man was to remain behind the troops. Wounded were shot in bodies of 30 and 40, and shut up in barns and burned to death." In some cases wounded Frenchmen have been kicked to death, or had their own bayonets shoved down their throats, as they lay on the battlefield. The report frequently speaks of German officers, educated men, personally doing this devilish work. The Bavarians particularly distinguished themselves in shooting prisoners in batches or smashing their skulls with rifle butts. French wounded were sometimes let die, or operated on with mutilating and unnecessary thoroughness. "Captured French doctors were treated with the utmost cruelty, and stretcher bearers were fired upon with every circumstance of treachery."

Facts like these, published in official reports of the French government, must be burned into our memories. Let us see our barbarian top as he is and be under no foolish illusions. The Germans profess to hate not the French, but the British alone. What have we, then, to expect from such blackguards if we do not smash them?

Tidal Prohibition Wave

Sentiment in Favor of Prohibitory Laws Rapidly Spreading

A few days ago the inland revenue department of the United States published its annual report, which showed a great falling off in the consumption of both spirituous liquors and tobacco. The explanation ordinarily given is probably the correct one—the solemnizing effect of an almost world-wide war—but there may have been other causes at work, among them the widespread and progressive reduction in the number of licensed drinking places. Some light is thrown on this aspect of the case by a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston.

According to the Monitor a prohibitory law has been in force in West Virginia for a year, and the commission charged with the duty of enforcing its reports that the law has worked with "surprising success." Among other facts to support this announcement, it is stated that "violation of the criminal laws" have been cut down one-half, and similar testimony might be obtained from every one of the eighteen "dry" states. The population of the territory within which licensed drinking places have been abolished amounts to fifty-two millions, and more than seventy percent of the area of the whole country is under prohibition. In a number of the remaining states there will be enough of prohibition contests this year to add fourteen per cent to the "dry" area if all of the pending contests end in victories for prohibition.

The Monitor inclines to the belief that the recent spread of prohibition in Canada will have some influence on the result, and it speaks of the possibility of the abolition of the licensed saloons in Chicago being brought about at the next municipal election. Naturally the "liquor interests" are giving attention to the coming struggle, for which they are preparing as they have never prepared in any previous campaign. They have abundance of funds, and are publishing circulars designed to show that the abolition of the liquor traffic would throw out of employment thousands of men and inflict hardships on their families.—Toronto Globe.

A man out west, who married a widow, has invented a device to cure her of eternally praising her former husband. Whenever she begins to descant on his noble qualities, this ingenious No. 2 merely says: "Poor dear man! How I wish he had not died!"

WHY THE BANKER AND FARMER SHOULD BUILD UP THE HOMETOWN

TEAM WORK IS NEEDED AMONGST BUSINESS MEN

Strong Plea for a Movement to be Inaugurated by Bankers and Business Men for the Bridging of the Gulf Between the Town People and the Farmer

(By J. R. Moorehead, in the Banker-Farmer.)

he said: "If you spend your money where you get it, you will be able to get it where you spend it."

The second great movement that should be inaugurated by the bankers and business men is that of bridging the gulf which exists between the town people and the farmer. It might be to the advantage of perhaps one person in ten thousand in this country to have this gulf made wider, but no more. There are many of our farmers, and some living in towns, who have been educated to believe that the home merchant is a thief and a robber, and that the local banker is no less guilty of sharp practices than the loan shark of our cities. Thousands of them do not even give the home merchant a chance to supply their wants. (No wonder the home merchant does not carry the stock in size and quality to meet the demands of some of our communities. How can he? and why should he?)

They send the money away when they have the cash, and the home merchant is only of use and benefit when the crops fail and when the price is so low that they hold for a higher, and in the meantime the merchant becomes the banker, in that he lends his goods without interest and often borrows the money from you in order to perform this service. Our farmer friends, our neighbors—best friends—have become estranged from us, and the imaginary line between the country and the town is a barrier to the prosperity and the co-operation, and to the good of all. In solving this problem we will not have to work upon all of our farmer friends and our neighbors, most of them are loyal to us and to their own town, but it is our duty to co-operate to stifle every movement working to augment this effort to take the trade of the farmer away from his home town. We should enlist every influence to join with us. There is a great quartet of interest in this country, which, if they could be brought together, and in the end they will when conditions become ripe, would work wonders for the good of all. I refer to the bankers and the business men of the towns, the farm press and the country paper.

The movement inaugurated by the bankers, looking to co-operation with other interests in the upbuilding and increasing of efficiency of the farm, is the great movement of the day. It will not succeed at the expense of the millions of people and particularly merchants and bankers located in the towns and smaller cities. They are vitally interested and should become a part and parcel of a great joint movement that will increase the productive ability of our farmers. You cannot hope to accomplish this increase by in any way crippling that great body of our people who are the nearest to, and the only ones to whom the farmers as a class go to, and depend upon for assistance and co-operation in times of extremity. It is the problem of today, that of feeding this nation, which is already a consuming rather than a producing one. To this cause the merchants and business men of the towns pledge their earnest support. There are more than a million of them. They ask in return reciprocity on the part of our neighbors and farmers in order that peace, happiness and prosperity may be the portion of all alike.

Our fourth great aim should be, in order to preserve ourselves, our communities and those about us, to become community builders. Community builders to the extent of plotting out the corporate limits, extending the influence of the commercial club and the business organizations to cover the country surrounding. It has been my privilege the most of my life to live in a community which to a large extent has accomplished this thing. We have found out by co-operation on the part of the bankers and the business men that the farming community about us was in hearty sympathy with every effort to meet conditions in and out of town, and where I have lived, and what we as merchants and bankers have done is being repeated throughout the country. Many towns have become awakened to the situation; they are inviting co-operation; they are seeking light; they are spending money; they are doing everything that is possible in their power to promote the feeling of friendship, and co-operation with all classes.

Is A Marked Success

Victoria Market Gardener Grows Onions of Large Size Without Water

The success which can be made with dry farming in this district is strikingly manifest in an exhibit which was brought into the office of the Victoria and Island Development association and is now on view in the windows of the office in the Pemberton block.

F. G. White has two acres under onions at the corner of Burnside and Hillcum roads, and has disposed of his crop to a local firm. He will begin to harvest it during the coming week.

Sown in April, the onions are now of an average weight of one pound and one-half. The varieties which Mr. White put in were Ailsa Craig, Wethersfield and Yellow Danvers. Not one

drop of water was used on the crop apart from the little rain there has been since the seed was put in, and the natural moisture.

The excellence of the product is a marked demonstration of the possibilities of dry farming in the southern parts of Vancouver Island. What Mr. White has accomplished can be done by any market gardener or farmer in the district.—Exchange.

The centenarian was being eagerly interviewed by reporters and was asked, among other things, to what he attributed his long life and good health. "Well," the old man replied slowly, "I'm not in any position to say right now. You see, I've been bargaining with two or three of them patent medicine concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."

THE PIONEER, DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

Fighting Strength Of Germany

Germany's Supply of Men is Becoming Exhausted

More impressive than the drain of actual casualties are the figures illustrating the strain involved in Germany's mighty efforts to raise and maintain her armies. The German trade unions publish at regular intervals figures of the union members summoned to the colors. In July, 1914, the union membership numbered 2,300,000, or one-fifth of the total male wage earning population between seventeen and sixty. By last May, 45 per cent. of the union membership had been mobilized. By now the rate is probably near to 50 per cent. In other words, of the 11½ million wage earners, more than five million have been brought under the colors. Applying the same ratio of 50 per cent. to the five million German males of the professional, learned, official and leisured classes, we get another two and a half millions, which would make a total of more than seven and a half millions. These figures are confirmed by the statistics for aid rendered to dependent families in Berlin, which would show that Berlin has sent 220,000 men to the war, a ratio which for the whole empire would give 7,414,000 men. Finally, add the standing army at the outbreak of the war, about 880,000 men, and we obtain a grand total of 8,300,000 men in service. Subtract the casualties, with allowance for the return of the less seriously wounded, and we get six and a half million men. Deduct further about three-quarters of a million men still in training and the garrison troops in the interior, and we get about five million men as the present fighting strength of Germany. As for the remaining working population, from the five and a half million workers between seventeen and sixty, we must subtract the men engaged in serving the needs of the war, estimated at more than three millions, so that about two and a half million workers are left to supply the general needs of the empire.—New York Evening Post.

Where the Shooting is Good

A Veteran Camper Renders Valuable Service to Those in Quest of Out- door Recreation (By A. Hunter)

A man once returned from a certain angling resort, saying that while he had found the fishing good the catching had proved rotten. This is pretty common experience of those who go first and inquire afterwards. The "wherewithal" is mighty important, of course, but the "where" comes as a close second.

From Alaska to Newfoundland, from California to the Gulf of Mexico there are numberless places where the "catching" is fine. Why not find them out?

This, for some years, has been the main purpose in life of the well-known big game hunter and fisherman, C. J. Summerson, who has established an Information Bureau and Guides Registry at Abercrombie's Camp, 311 Broadway, New York City. The name of the sportsmen is legion, and a strong advance guard has begun to march upon him. They know that he arranged the remarkable trip taken by Captain James A. Morrison, of the Grenadier Guards, now at the front in Belgium, and accompanied him to Alaska, where the World's Record Osborn caribou was obtained, and fifty-seven other specimens, including moose, caribou, sheep, grizzly, brown and black bear, deer, goat, elk, etc. Men of prominence, such as Mr. E. C. Converse, Mr. Albert Z. Gray, Mr. Chas. Oelrichs and many others, have sought his advice and gone on rejoicing.

"It is perfectly easy," declares Summerson. "All you need, to start with, is to have hunted for a score of years, and likewise fished, all over the country. Then you only have to read everything that is published in sportsmen's papers about successful trips and lay every bit of useful information aside. Then you just correspond with all the guides ever mentioned and ask them the names of all the people they ever led afield. After this you find out from the latter whether the guides gave perfect satisfaction. One goes around oneself, between breathing times to find out exactly the lay of the land. Then all you have to do is to sit down and answer a few hundred letters a day from eager sportsmen, and make sure that each one is referred to a satisfactory place." It is so easy that many people wonder that Summerson ever manages to find the time to get his hair cut.

The artist was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots. The old rustic, at a respectable distance, was watching.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, Nature has opened her sky-pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the vivid east, the red-stained, sulphurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," replied the rustic, shortly, "not since I signed the pledge."

"Father," said Mabel, "do you enjoy hearing me sing?"

"Well," was the answer. "I don't know, but it's rather soothing in a way. It makes me forget my other troubles."

"You criticize me," said the Chinese visitor, "yet I see all your women have their feet bandaged."

"That is an epidemic," it was explained to him, gently, "which broke out in 1914. Those are called soles."

Fuel Supply of Prairies

Briquetting of Lignite Required to Permit of its Economical Use

One of the most important problems in Canada at the present time is the provision of an adequate supply of cheap fuel for the population of our prairie provinces. Very large areas of these provinces are underlain by beds of sub-bituminous coal and lignite, which are estimated to contain 100,000,000,000 tons of these fuels. As yet, however, practically all the fuel used in that portion of the plains east of Brandon is imported from the United States, while that used in the country west of Brandon is brought chiefly from the coal-fields of the Rocky Mountains. This entails a long and expensive haul, which results in a high priced fuel, and any temporary interruption of the supply gives rise to a coal famine.

The reason why the mineral fuels of plains are expensive to mine, is owing to the absence of supplies of mine timber on the treeless prairies; they are also of a lower grade than the coal from the Rocky Mountains, containing a large percentage of moisture. They thus have a lower heating value than the fuels from the mountains, and furthermore, when they are exposed to the atmosphere after being mined, they dry out to a certain extent, and in so doing crumble to pieces or even fall to powder, so that they cannot be readily handled and will not bear transportation. Such being the case, if these fuels are to be made available for household use, they must be briquetted, or if they are to be used for manufacturing purposes, they must be either briquetted or used in gas producers.

A series of trials of Canadian fuels, recently carried out by Dr. J. B. Porter and Prof. Durley of McGill University for the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines at Ottawa, show that these fuels of the plains are excellently adapted for use in the gas producer and are thus well suited for the production of power. The question as to whether they can be briquetted, when necessary, at a sufficiently low cost to make the enterprise commercially profitable, has not yet been established. Fuels of this general type are briquetted in Germany, on an enormous scale, and the United States Bureau of Mines is now investigating the possibility of briquetting the lignites of North Dakota. Any lignite can, of course, be briquetted if a suitable binding material is employed. This, however, entails additional expense, but many of the German lignites and some of those occurring in North Dakota can be briquetted without the addition of any binding material. It is thus very important that an investigation should at once be made into the question as to whether there are not, among the great deposits of fuel underlying the Canadian plains and outcropping on their surface, some at least which can be worked for the production of a cheap briquetted fuel which will stand transportation, and thus supply a need ever more insistent as the population of the prairie provinces increases.—Dr. Frank D. Adams, at 1915 Annual Meeting of Commission of Conservation.

Iron Tears Down Pluto's Cheek

German papers are regaling their readers with the story that the kaiser on visiting the western battlefield knelt before a large group of dead Germans and wept, exclaiming: "I have not killed this!"—Copenhagen despatch. Truthful as well as tearful. "This," the slaughter of German soldiers, was not what the kaiser "killed." What he killed was that German soldiers should ride rough-shod over peace-loving France, slaughtering ruthlessly the sons of mothers because, forsaken, they did not speak the German tongue; combatants fighting bravely to protect their own beloved fatherland, or non-combatants—it mattered not so long as they stood in the way of the invader. It was this that he killed when he induced the other kaiser, old and in his dotage, to force war upon little Serbia. It was this that he killed when he deliberately plunged Europe into war for the glory of "The Day." Another Day will come a day of reckoning when he and his Prussian militarism must account to the German people for the death and devastation so needlessly brought upon them. If the kaiser has more tears to shed, he should prepare to shed them then.—New York Herald.

Russia Will Fight to the End

"Russia is determined to fight five, even ten years, if necessary," declared M. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, in an interview. "If it should happen that we are forced to give up Petrograd and Moscow we will retire to the defences of the Ural mountains and continue the war."

"Russia has twelve million soldiers who will fight to the last drop of blood. They will not think of peace while a single enemy soldier remains on Russian soil."

Statue of Kaiser

The design of an equestrian statue of the Kaiser which is to be erected at Heidelberg has just been completed. It represents the Emperor bareheaded grasping a marshal's baton. The pedestal bears two inscriptions, one reading:

"Germany will never be vanquished when she is united."

The other reads:

"Through night and death towards victory."

He—Then you are not interested in my welfare?

She—No, but if the two syllables were transposed I'd not only be interested but enthusiastic.

"How would you classify a telephone girl? Is hers a business or a profession?"

"Neither; it is a calling."

Extend Wheat Area In Great Britain

Commission is Considering Offering Guarantees as to Price

The British cabinet is considering important recommendations concerning the supply of food, particularly wheat, made by the commission appointed in June by the Earl of Selborne, president of the board of agriculture, with Lord Milner as chairman.

The nature of the report is guarded closely, but it is intimated that the recommendations include plans to increase the home grown supply of wheat by guaranteeing to producers a minimum price for their product.

The Times urges the government to act promptly, pointing out that farmers are gathering the present harvest and must decide on the result of their land in the coming season.

It adds:

"There is probably ground for conjecture that the recommendations involve a guarantee to farmers of a minimum price for wheat for a period long enough to justify them in putting a larger acreage under cultivation. Whether this step is worth taking must depend to some extent on the view taken by the government of the probable risk to imported supplies."

Owing to the magnitude of wheat importation from America, the action of the cabinet on the recommendations of the commission probably will have a considerable bearing upon the overseas trade.

The fact that the government is considering the wheat question is suggested as a possible reason for reported cancellation of orders.

Petroleum Resources

Government Report Tells of Indications of Oil in Alberta

The mines department, under the direction of Dr. Eugene Haanel, has comprehensive and exhaustive investigation of the oil and gas resources of the Dominion, and it will be issued shortly in book form. The work of investigation has been carried on for the past year or so by a field survey staff under Mr. Clapp, one of the ablest petroleum experts of the United States. The Alberta oil fields have been thoroughly gone over, and while no large producing wells have yet been developed, promising indications have been found of the existence of petroleum in several districts in the province.

A considerable portion of the report deals with the commercial possibilities of the development of the extensive and rich oil shale deposits of New Brunswick. If these deposits are exploited, it is believed that a great industry can be built up, and a substitute found in Canada for the large quantities of petroleum and its derivatives now annually imported from the United States.

So important are these deposits and so great is the market for petroleum products in Canada, that the federal government has provided for a bounty of 1½ cents per gallon on oil recovered from oil shales in Canada. The distillation of oil shales in Scotland has been for many years a successful and flourishing industry. New Brunswick shales are on the average richer than the Scotch shales.

The total domestic production of petroleum is now under eight million gallons, while last year imports of gasoline totalled 27,451,379 gallons, and of petroleum in other forms over 200,000,000 gallons. The oil fields of Ontario supply practically the whole of the domestic production, and their output has been falling off for the past five years, instead of increasing as the requirements of the market would demand.

Characteristics of a Good Cow

There are a number of characteristics that distinguish a good cow, but there are two that a good cow never lacks—they are invariable accompaniments. Take it where you will, and of whatever breed or type, a good cow always has a good head—a distinct dairy head—indicating strong vital and nerve force, and a capacious, roomy, well-formed udder. The head of a good dairy cow is never coarse and rough, but always clean and feminine, yet strong and matronly. The udder should never be deep and pointed, shaped like an inverted bottle, but broad in the lower surface and the quarters evenly developed and placed well apart. A good cow will have large prominent milk veins, and rich, soft, velvety skin.

These two things, remember, are the foundation for a profitable cow. They are not the only essential features, but a cow that has not these characteristics had better be discarded, even though she has a royal pedigree.

An advertisement of a recent sale ran thus: "The choice collection of a bric-a-brac offered for sale is so unusual that it may safely be said each piece is calculated to create a sensation among people on artistic sense. Immediately on entering the room the visitor's eye will be struck by a carved walking stick of great weight and beauty."

Georgia's paper shell pecan trees will soon come into heavy bearing, and Northern people will know what the real paper shell nuts are. Some of these nuts run twenty-five to the pound, and bring fancy prices on account of their great size.

Gasoline gives off a vapor constantly, and air which has mixed with it about ten per cent. of gasoline vapor is more dangerous than gunpowder.

Inhuman German Methods

French Commission Reveals Horrible Atrocities Committed by Huns

The commission presided over by G. Payette, president of the French court of accounts, has presented to Premier Viviani the final report of its investigations into acts on the part of German soldiers in violation of the rights of man.

This report contains 12,000 words, and gives in detail the evidence gathered concerning the use by German troops of military and civilian prisoners as shields against the fire of French troops, as well as of the employment by the troops of Emperor William of cartridges in which the bullets were reversed in order to cause more serious wounds; split bullets, and other bullets cut to make them more rending.

Continuing, the report cites orders given by General Stenger, commander of the Fifty-Eighth German Brigade, ordering his soldiers to kill the wounded enemy and to take no more prisoners. Evidence confirming the issuing and the circulation of this order was obtained from German prisoners belonging to the 112th and 142nd regiments.

The report contains also evidence of the massacre of French soldiers as a result of this order, as well as the massacre of the wounded men after the Battle of Fetate, in Belgium. It presents the allegations of many individual soldiers who declare they saw their wounded comrades put to death by a rifle shot, the thrust of a bayonet or a blow from the butt of a musket by German soldiers, subaltern officers, and officers. Some of the French witnesses testified that they themselves had been object of such aggressive attacks after having been wounded, and that they had survived.

The report devotes considerable space to allegations of the inhumanity of the Germans to their prisoners of war, which says is proven by the evidence of the victims. Many prisoners of war have been shot, while others have had their skulls crushed by blows from the butt of a musket.

At St. Die thirty French prisoners were assassinated in this manner by Bavarian troops. The truth of this is vouched for by five men who actually witnessed the executions. Other men who appeared before the commission said they had found the dead bodies of a French patrol, numbering seven men, an infantry corporal and six privates, with their hands tied behind their backs and dead from rifle shots. This incident was further supported by evidence taken before a justice of the peace.

The report concludes with three columns of evidence to prove the bombing of ambulances by the Germans; the firing upon stretcher bearers and the taking of prisoners of surgeons. In some cases, it is set forth, French surgeons were arrested by German surgeons and by them set to the rear to be interned.

Several cases are cited in which German wounded, succored by Frenchmen, are alleged to have taken the opportunity to kill those going to their relief.

Checking Forest Fires

Advices reaching the minister of lands for British Columbia on conditions in the Lillooet district mention that nineteen fires have been reported this season, the area burned over being in excess of two thousand acres, without appreciable damage to green timber. In most cases campers caused outbreaks through lack of care. The burning and disposal of logging slash this season has been very satisfactory, three hundred acres having been cleared up. In addition many permits to settlers to burn slash for the clearing of land have been granted, and in no case has a fire got away in an area under permit.

Co-operation between the forest service and settlers has facilitated clearing operations, while valuable aid has been rendered in the location and clearing of new trails, and the repair of old trails.

The activity in land clearing is evidenced by the number of fire permits granted to date, namely, 225.

"Sub-Sea-Scope" Newest of Inventions

One of the latest inventions of war significance in United States is that of Dr. Kopowitz of Hancock, Mich., who has devised what he calls a "sub sea-scope."

The instrument works on the same principle as a periscope and by means of it a person can locate objects under water as far as ten miles away. While not clear at that distance, the objects may be seen plainly enough to distinguish what they are and in what direction they are moving.

The Yale freshman year was proving very expensive to father, so father decided to have a "heart to heart" talk with Johnny, home for the week.

"Now, son," said he gravely, but affectionately, "your mother and I are spending just as little as we possibly can. I get up in the morning at half past six and I work until after five. But, my son, the money just won't go round at the rate your expenses are running. Now, I ask you, as one man to another, what do you think we had better do?"

For a moment Johnny's head was buried in thought—and then he replied:

"Well, father, I don't see any way out but for you to work nights."

A gentleman who was spending a month in the Highlands went to hire a carriage for the purpose of taking his family for a drive. He looked at a vehicle, and inquired how many it would hold. The hostler scratched his head thoughtfully, and replied: "It holds four generally, but six if they're well acquainted."

Dreams of Warfare

By Wireless

Devices for Working Destruction on Land and Sea by Electric Waves Are Being Submitted

The war departments of most of the European governments are besieged these days by inventors with devices for performing all sorts of warlike exploits by what the layman would call wireless. They have a new word, "radiomechanics."

And by radiomechanics it is purposed to blow up the magazines of war ships and wipe whole fleets out of existence, to steer torpedoes in water, to drop torpedoes from airships and steer them to a goal on land, to blow up bridges and fortresses and in general to perpetrate on the enemy destruction and havoc on a scale of unprecedented vastness.

What has spurred the inventors to special efforts is the fact that they read of the work of inventors in the United States who already are said to have achieved results which Europeans had not brought beyond the realm of their mental conceptions. The European press has given considerable space to these topics and the general public gradually has been led to suspect that the whole artificial structure amid which they live some morning may be shaken down around their heads.

The inventors are treated not merely with patience but are even encouraged to go as far as they may with their projected engines of destruction.

To obtain a rational opinion on the question, the Petit Parisien asked for a statement from Professor Branly. Professor Branly, who is a Catholic priest, is known to scientists and students throughout the world. He is one of the men whom the success of wireless telegraphy is due.

"It is possible to produce at a distance mechanical effort of any kind, but it is always necessary that the object to be affected be provided with apparatus receptive of electric waves. It would consequently be possible by means of radiomechanics to blow up at a distance a bridge or a fortress if the object to be destroyed were previously equipped for the purpose; that is, if it were fitted with a special apparatus. The consequent difficulties that supervene it would be superfluous to enumerate.

"As for operating from a distance torpedoes or submarines or dirigibles, which without crew or pilot should execute a work of destruction, that also would be possible. So far it has not been done in this war. It is obvious that an unexpected electric

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nine annual instalments, interest
6 per cent. Ten cents per acre sur-
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Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and
residence one block west of Union
Bank,
Didsbury - Alberta

Local Boys Will Soon Leave For Front

The 50th regiment which has
been raised in Calgary and has been
in training in the Sarcee camp for
some months it is rumoured will
soon leave for the front.

This regiment, like a good many
others which have left, contains
quite a representative list of young
men from this district who can be
depended upon to give an account
of themselves when the time comes.

Amongst those who have joined
in the Didsbury district are the fol-
lowing: Archie May, Wilford Vi-
pond, Tom Hogg, William Hogg,
Bob Blaine, Percy Blaine, William
Fraser and Harry Lee.

JOINS 82ND REGIMENT

Joe Anderson, whose father lives
southeast of town joined the 82nd
regiment last week. This makes
the second son of Mr. Anderson to
join and there is a third one who
says he is getting ready, he's not
quite old enough yet.

The road inspector, timber ranger,
and homestead inspector have all been
out to Niche Valley recently. They
were glad to get away for they thought
it was the "bottomless pit."

The Monarch No. 1 well, west of
town is burning gas to show that they
have something for their work.

Niche Valley

A GOOD BEAR STORY

Paul Big Stony, William Soldier,
Phillip Poset, and a few other Indians
are heading toward Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Fawcett has
located on Section 28 in the valley.
He says it looks like old Ireland, and
it does. A baby girl was born to them
on October 3rd. They named her
Minnie Alice.

Mrs. McKnight and Mrs. Foster
were visiting around the neighbor-
hood.

I found six outcroppings of coal,
sager clay, brick clay, and three rapids
in the big Red Deer river with force
enough to run a dozen interurban
lines.

There is a brown bear out here that
is as inquisitive as a mule in a cow
lot. Last winter he found one of
Martin Arneson's coyote traps and he
put a paw into it and left some of his
claws as souvenirs. Next he ate up
a dead horse for Mrs. Fossum and
then went up to the house to thank
her for the meal, but she shot him in
the side with a 22 rifle. He did not
mind that much so after playing with
the cows awhile he went away to seek
more congenial companions. He found
Johnny Post, but Johnny did
not know how to play with a bear so
Mr. Post ran him away with a hoe.

Bruin was getting hungry by now so
he went over to Mose Olesen's and
dug him a meal of potatoes, but they
were so dry he went to Oluf Arneson's
spring and took a jar of butter to
grease his throat with. He hasn't
been seen for a few days now.

A bull moose came into Niche Valley
one week ago Saturday. He heard Mr. J. F. McKnight trying to
milk his cow and thought it was Teddy
Roosevelt making a progressive speech
so the moose trotted into tall timber.

The representative for the Interna-
tional correspondence school has
several students here.

The road inspector, timber ranger,
and homestead inspector have all been
out to Niche Valley recently. They
were glad to get away for they thought
it was the "bottomless pit."

The Monarch No. 1 well, west of
town is burning gas to show that they
have something for their work.

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SUBJECTS: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Rapid Calculation, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, Commercial Law, Salesmanship, Arithmetic, Multigraphing, Dictaphone Work, Billing, Higher Accountancy, Matriculation.

Our graduates are being placed in responsible positions at initial salaries ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month. Write for information to

F. G. GARBUTT, President

Schools from coast to coast

Red Cross Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Dids-
bury branch of the Red Cross Society
was held last week. There was not
a large turnout of members, but great
enthusiasm was shown for the
continuation of the good work for
the following year.

All the old officers were re-elected
with the exception of the Seco.-Treas.
Mrs. (Dr.) Moore who had resigned.
Mrs. A. G. Studer was elected as
Sec.-Treasurer for the year.

Receipts for the year were \$660.34

Expenditures were as follows:

Nurses Fund — Didsbury

Red Cross and Rugby

Women's Institute \$ 37.15

Hospital Bed 50.00

Hospital Bed, Mr. Alex.

Robertson, Westcott 50.00

Cheque for upkeep of bed .. 25.00

Surgical supplies 80.00

Local expenses—material,

etc 212.00

Bal. on hand to be for-
warded to provincial

headquarters 205.87

\$660.02

The total number of articles sent
by the Didsbury Branch of the Red
Cross for the year is 1,827.

It is reported that Roy Sher-
rick's residence on his farm was
burned down on Tuesday even-
ing.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or
before full moon. A' visiting brethren
welcome.
JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBUY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp.
Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

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Head Quarters For Footwear

We are selling winter footwear at mail order house prices. Our rubbers are all first quality

Men's Overshoes, 2 Buckle	- - - - -	\$2.25
Men's Overshoes, 1 Buckle	- - - - -	1.65
Men's Overshoes, 1 Buckle, Role Sole	- - - - -	1.75
Men's Overshoes, Low cut	- - - - -	1.25
Boys Overshoes, 1 Buckle	- - - - -	1.40
Women's Overshoes, 2 Buckle	- - - - -	1.90
Women's Overshoes, Low Cut	- - - - -	1.00
Misses Overshoes, 2 Buckle	- - - - -	1.60
Childs Overshoes, 2 Buckle	- - - - -	1.35
Men's Gum Rubbers, 2 buckle, snag proof, red sole	- - - - -	2.50
Men's Gum Rubbers, 7 inch Leather Top	- - - - -	3.00

Car of Feed Just Arrived

Bran, per cwt.	- - - - -	\$ 1.15
Shorts, per cwt.	- - - - -	1.25
Shorts, per ton	- - - - -	22.00

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, :0: Didsbury

A Unique Exhibit

C.P.R. Arranged a Novel and Interesting Exhibit for the Toronto Fair

In arranging its exhibit at the Toronto Fair, the C.P.R. has entirely foreseen the old fashioned style of wheat and grain decoration, which on its first appearance indeed had all the charm of novelty, although it usually meant the cruel sacrifice of a carload of good grain. Three entirely new features have this year been introduced—one being the representation in fac-simile of a standard C.P.R. dining car kitchen, the mysteries of which are explained to the interested housewife by two C.P.R. chefs. Occupying a space of only 27 ft. x 8 ft., the dining car kitchen has to turn out seventy-five à la carte meals within an hour, and as a result space is economized to a marvellous degree, and the pantry is a masterpiece of convenience and ingenuity. The sanitary conditions under which the food is cooked are here visualized as they can never be in the most highly colored folder, and on the opening day the attendant had a busy time explaining to the lady visitors how the C.P.R. had made it possible to cook two eggs where only one had been cooked before. The skill of the chefs is illustrated also by a display of pastry and confectionery, one cake representing Warkworth Castle in Northumberland protected by two guns, all made of sugar icing, while another bride's cake consists of six tiers representing the six allied nations. The Dietetic Blended Menu, of course, is not forgotten, and the visitors carry away with them an amusing little pamphlet entitled, "Taking the Break out of Breakfast." Facing the dining car kitchen is a realistic representation of the bow of a C.P.R. Great Lakes steamer, approached by a gangway with the invitation, "All aboard for the Soo, Port Arthur, and Fort William." Once on deck, the visitor is able to inspect an ordinary cabin, a cabin de luxe with four poster bed, a private bathroom, and the Veranda Cafe, which this year has been introduced with great effect into the C.P.R. Great Lakes Service. The nautical character of this exhibit is kept up by the sailors in charge, who take observations and strike the bell at each hour—three bells or six bells, whatever the time may be. Nothing of the kind so realistic has ever been shown in Toronto, or, indeed, in Canada, before. The third section of the C.P.R. exhibit interests the sportsman and the small boy, for it is an actual hunter's cabin from New Brunswick, built of logs by Harry Allen, of Fredericton, in the interests of the New Brunswick Guides' Association and the St. John Tourist Association. The cabin is placed in a setting of rocks, spruce and pines, with a very fine display of moose, caribou and deer horns lent by various sportsmen, while a touch of life is added by two raccoons, a pair of owls which apparently take as much interest in the small boys as the small boys take in them. It was also the intention to exhibit here some war relics which G. McL. Brown, European manager of the C.P.R., had seen over from London, but these are displayed instead in the government building with the other war relics collected by the exhibition authorities. The C.P.R. exhibits thus loaned include an iron cross, incendiary bombs dropped from a Zeppelin, German soldier's helmet, specimens of German communications, Austrian read tickets, the models of the cruiser H.M.S. Glasgow, the torpedo boat destroyers H.M.S. Mosquito and the auxiliary cruiser, Empress of Russia.

Duty of Americans in Canada

Americans who have emigrated to Canada, those who have not already volunteered for service in the Princess Pats, are in a quandary as to what they should do if Britain determines on conscription. They are "loyal to the cause of the allies." They are "bearing their share of the taxes." But they didn't go to Canada because it was Canada, but because there were wheat lands there to be developed. They would nevertheless "fight in a second for Canada were she in peril," but find themselves coldly indifferent toward fighting for a King and Royalty. We can but believe that they will, above all, avoid hyphenation. If they accepted homesteads from the Dominion and swore the oath of fealty to Great Britain, renouncing allegiance to America, their single duty is to be true to that oath to their last cent and the last drop of the eagle blood. The only alternative is to come home, if this is where their heart is, resume their place and stand faithfully with us to whatever fate—Boston Transcript.

Increase Age Limit of Germans

The *Foieblad*, of Holland, a frontier journal with excellent sources of information in Germany, states that there was recently an altercation in the Reichstag concerning a national service law which the German papers were forbidden to discuss.

"The law will increase the age limit to 64," the newspaper says. "It authorizes the calling out of all men who hitherto have been rejected on account of their physical condition, including even those who previously have not been considered fit for the untrained Landsturm."

Many parts of Canada have been suffering this year from low water in lakes and rivers. This condition emphasizes the necessity for protecting the forest cover of the water-sheds.

The optimist is a man who says "Pass the cream, please," while the pessimist is one who says "Is there any milk in that jug?"

American Tourist Traffic

Will Prove the Best Kind of Advertising for Canada

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company proves that Canada has received during the past twelve months unprecedented attention from American tourists. Part of this traffic came to Canada, no doubt, because of the uncertainty or impossibility of European travel at present, and part was due to the desire of those bound for the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco to enjoy as lengthy and as attractive a trip as possible.

A trip through the Canadian West is an education for foreign tourists, as it is an inspiration for Canadians. Canada contains in the unrivaled scenery of the Rockies an asset capable of catching the interest and the imagination of all who see it, while a trip through the grain belt is an enlightened experience as well. If, as is estimated, fifty thousand American visitors have enjoyed this experience during the past year, Canada has a new and powerful advertising force at play today in the United States.

All this means a step forward in the country's growth and strength. The American people, being largely of Anglo-Saxon stock, are welcome settlers in Canada. Since the war began, they have been paying unusual attention to this nation because of her participation in the conflict, and the example given by the sturdy Canadians on the battlefield is constantly held up to Americans by such men as Theodore Roosevelt. The kind of Americans Canada is attracting as settlers now is the kind Canada wants most. Advertising has done much for this country, but Canada's resources and possibilities have never been over-advertised. It is satisfactory to know that, even while the nation is at war, her growth in population and wealth is keeping up in a satisfactory manner. The American tourist traffic is one of the most attractive in the world, and if Canada can retain it in succeeding years, the country will benefit materially as a result. —Montreal Mail.

Prohibition of Sale of Game

Attitude of Hunters Towards Proposal

—Game Guardians Favorable

Total prohibition of the sale of game is a measure which, however urgently required, has hitherto not received, in Canada, the organized and energetic advocacy necessary to ensure its early adoption and widespread, sympathetic support. Nevertheless, the cause is steadily gaining recognition among officials directly connected with the work of protecting wild life. The following extract from the latest report of the chief game guardian of Saskatchewan is important, as indicating the favor with which hunters as well as game guardians view the proposal to prohibit absolutely the sale of game: "The agitation for an amendment to the Game Act, prohibiting the sale of game, is gaining strength. Last year we put the question to our game guardians, and they were almost unanimous in prohibiting the sale of all kinds of game. This year we thought it would be advisable to get the opinions of big game hunters regarding this matter, as it was from this quarter that we expected to receive most opposition to this proposed amendment. Out of 153 replies received, 88 favor prohibiting the sale of game altogether, 46 favor the sale of game and 9 favor the sale of game under certain conditions."

Such an encouraging response from those who, as a class, stand to gain most from the commercial exploitation of wild life suggests that more hearted efforts only are required to overcome all obstacles to the removal of this evil. The time is ripe for a Dominion-wide campaign, enlisting the aid of all agencies directly or indirectly interested in checking the inroads on our game resources.

Looking to Western Canada for Flax
Signs are not lacking that a real industry can be made in the west with its flax fibre. Already old country factories are at their wits' end to procure raw material, the Russian market being practically cut off and the supply in any event being very much reduced. According to information which has reached the city, the flax fibre is already up \$15 a ton in Great Britain and a firm in Calgary has received authority on behalf of buyers to purchase an unlimited quantity of Western Canadian fibre. The fibre produced in the west is somewhat coarser than the best quality obtained from the Riga district in Russia, but with proper treatment it has already been found that it can be used for the manufacture of the coarser cloths at least, and has great commercial possibilities.—Regina Leader.

Earl in Aero Factory

The latest titled war worker, despite his fifty-three years is today clad in overalls working alongside plebian war hands in an aeroplane factory in Surrey. He is the Earl of Norbury, who can't enlist because he is too old but who insists on doing "his bit." He is a fitter. His hours are from six a.m. to seven p.m., with a half hour for breakfast and an hour for lunch. He receives exactly the same treatment as his lumber fellow workers, and sleeps in a single room near the factory.

Germany has broken solemn treaties, and she is now showing that the word of her government cannot be believed. The neutral world must at last understand that in any relationship with Germany it must be prepared to deal with her as a dishonest and criminal nation and ready to protect itself against her by force.—Ottawa Free Press.

Submarine Campaign An Admitted Failure

Non-Success is Acknowledged by German Naval Expert

In line with the British intimation of a growing dissatisfaction in Germany over the diminishing results achieved by the Von Tirpitz submarine is an article by Captain Persius, the naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, published in its issue of August 10. The article is more notable since Captain Persius has in the past been one of the most ardent champions and praisers of the U boat warfare.

"It is to be recalled," he says, "that in the beginning of February hopes in the submarine warfare rose high, and it was widely believed that just as the British fleet had cut off our imports from overseas, so our submarines would have little difficulty in doing the same to England. A part of our press, unfortunately, is responsible for the exaggerated expressions which the public frequently hatched to the submarine warfare on merchant shipping. It was often emphasized here that, with an expert estimate of the submarine weapon and particularly with consideration of the quantity and so forth, of our submarine fighting forces, the results and effects of the new method of warfare could be gathered only after a considerable time. Ever and again we counseled patience."

"How necessary this was is shown by the simple fact, which it is today considered unwise to conceal, that the result of the activities of our submarine in warfare on commerce is regarded in wide circles—let us say—as very modest."

"According to an announcement by competent authority there were sunk: up to July 25 by our submarines 229 British and 300 other hostilities, that is to say about 15 ships a day since February 18. The line of the submarine warfare results ran in strong curves. There have been weeks in which scarcely a single enemy ship was torpedoed, others in which one or more dozen ships were destroyed. Thus the Reuter Bureau reported that in the week ending August 4, six British merchant and nine fishing vessels were sunk by German submarines. It was added that 1,435 ships had arrived at the ports of the United Kingdom, and departed from them. One may regard this number as possibly too high, and may think that probably they were in many cases the same ships. But it is probably not to be doubted that in all events, at least, one thousand ships trafficked with British ports in a week. If we consider the results of our submarine activities up to now, that is to say, of these one thousand ships ten were destroyed—it is understandable that many a one will not declare himself satisfied."

"To attack one thousand five hundred vessels which visit English ports in a week requires not a small number of submarines. According to the Nauticus of 1914, we had in May, 1914, 28 finished submarines. The statements of the book are also based upon official sources. Now it is often assumed that 'such little submarine' can be completed in the briefest time. But a modern high seas submarine is by no means 'small.' It displaces one thousand tons or more, and is thus considerably larger than a torpedo boat.

"Inasmuch as it represents a collection of the most subtle miniature mechanisms, and in view of the fact that everything aboard a submarine must be fashioned for the smallest possible space, it becomes evident that the period for building a U boat cannot be quite as short as we might wish. There is no more complicated instrument of battle than the submarine, and that means also that its direction and manipulation cannot be quickly learned, and that before a commander and his crew are entrusted to their boat and before it can be reported ready for service, a considerable time must elapse."

"At the beginning of the war our submarines laid low a series of warships, and now we hardly hear of anything of that sort. We speak at times of 'naval heroes of the submarine.' There is no better school than the war. Only, it is regrettable that it is not we also who learn it. To reprove the Englishman with 'poor seaman,' is only worthy of a child, they understand how to defend themselves, and now they have thought up many a measure of defense and safety. It is made ever more difficult for our submarines to get into the vicinity of the enemy ships and to launch a torpedo."

"A large warship outside of a safe harbor is nowadays a rarity. If, on the other hand, it is obliged to take to sea, hundreds of eyes equipped with glasses gaze out carefully from its railings for the danger announcing periscopes, and an escort of torpedo boats madly cross crossing through the water surrounding it. England has more than three hundred torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, more than 100 submarines and hundreds of armed fishing boats and other escorting vessels that are all assigned for the insurance against submarine danger."

"Thus the submarine warfare is to day verily not a simple matter."

One day during the present war a troop of German Uhlans entered a small French town. One of the officers swaggered into a hotel, hailed a waiter and called for food, at the same time laying his sword on the table. The waiter left the room, but soon returned with a pitchfork, which he placed by the sword.

The German sat spell bound for a minute and then roared out:

"What does this mean, fellow?"
"Pardon, monsieur," replied the waiter meekly, "it is the nearest thing that I could find about the place to match your knife."

Children Given War Names

Many Babies Are Now Getting Names From the War

Lusitania Hepplethwaite is the name of a healthy baby girl who has just been christened in England, says the *Montreal Star*. Lusitania's father, according to the information, is a seaman, who, at the beginning of the war, belonged to the crew of one of the fishing trawlers which were torpedoed by a U-boat. He wanted to give his child an appropriate name, but it was impossible to take the name of his old ship, which was "The Three Sisters of Yarmouth." So the child was called Lusitania.

Hundreds of children have received names derived from popular war heroes not only in England, but in Canada.

Names such as Kitchener, French, Joffre, Louvain, Mons, Marne, etc., are quite common. But there are others somewhat more freakish than that.

For instance, "Shrapnel." Shrapnel is a boy, the son of a Calgary private, who was badly wounded in the second battle of Ypres. The full name of the Canadian child is Shrapnel Ypres Jenkins—S. Y. Jenkins for short.

Twins in Manchester have been given the names of Reginald Ally Monaghan and William Ally Monaghan, respectively. The Entente Cordiale is likely to remain firmly between them. "Trench" Anderson is a son of a soldier. Trench's father lived in a trench for months. On cold and bitter nights he thought of his old home in Scotland and of his present home in Flanders. When he was sent to the hospital with a sniper's bullet through his chest he wrote to his wife to call their first-born Trench.

A mother in Point St. Charles has named her boy "Langemarck." Another, in the east end, has a girl named "Marie Joffraine." Montreal has no birth registration system, and it is difficult to trace the names which have been given since the war broke out. The ones mentioned are but a few of many. The Belgian and Russian children have been given patriotic names; so have the Germans. How proud is the lad who will go through life as "Von Hindenberg," "Mackenzie Schmidt," or "Kluck Tirpitz Zimmerman?"

Fighting for the Right

British People Fighting for the Liberty of All Mankind

They have gone into this war with a good conscience, and they firmly trust that the help which never failed their fathers will not fail them in their need. Not from hate or from lust of aggression have they unsheathed the sword. They are fighting for the right; for the defence of their own shores; for the protection of the weak; for the assistance of their allies unjustly assailed; and, above all, for the vindication of justice in the dealings between nations and for the upholding of public law. It is because they are striving for these great moral ends that they carry on this war in a spirit of union and of resolution, scarce approached at any former time. In the determination to win the war the people at home are absolutely one. Party and class have disappeared from amongst them. And behind them the young nations of the Dominion stand marshalled with convictions equally deep, and purpose equally firm. We are together as we never have been yet. We feel that we are one people with a new and a more penetrating sense. And as one people, unrivaled in our traditions, and sustained by many noble and exalted aspirations and hopes, we shall fight. We shall fight until, in the words of the prime minister of Australia, "through victory, liberty and lasting peace for all mankind are secured."

That is the goal for which the British people are striving. That is the goal which, with the blessing of Heaven, they are determined, at all costs and through all dangers, to attain. Their resolution to reach it is firmer today than it was twelve months ago.—London Times.

In Need of Wireless Operators

Marconi operators employed on Atlantic liners say that the demand made by the British navy for operators is so great that when a steamer arrives in Liverpool or London there is an order waiting for the men to be sent to another vessel ready to go to sea.

Up to the present 5,250 Marconi operators have gone to the navy, an 1,000 of that number have left the merchant service permanently. They are rated on joining as warrant officers and mess with the gunner, bosun and carpenters, and are paid about \$50 per month. So far Marconi operators serving in the warships have earned one Victoria Cross, one Cross of the Legion of Honor and four Distinguished Conduct medals.

William Gordon Sutherland, the senior operator on the White Star Liner Baltic, aid that he had been in seven different steamships since February owing to the changes caused by the number of operators required by the navy for warships, transports, hospital ship and patrol boats.

To the Manufacturers

But for the promptness, as well as courage, of the Canadian soldiers, the road to Calais would have been lost to the Germans on more than one occasion. In order to hold what they have commercially, and to gain more territory, Canadian manufacturers in this hour of opportunity with their rivals of other nations in the quality of goods they turn out, they must be able to make as good, or a little better, time to the goal. And they better, time to the goal. And they can't afford to lose out by failure to let it early be known that they are on the way.—London Advertiser.

The Allies Playing Gigantic Game

Russian Retreat and the Delayed Western Drive

From the time that the Russian retreat became a definite and established fact, with its duration and extent the remaining questions a great part of the world was busy asking, "What about the drive of the allies on the west front?" Like many another question, it was very easy to ask, especially as it had been looked for to start in May. As the Russian retreat continued and daily seemed more dangerous, the question became more and more persistent. As the fall of Warsaw became certain many thought the blow in the west would be struck to save the Polish capital. But, it has often been argued that the fall of Warsaw is not nearly so serious as many people imagine and that the further the Germans penetrate into Russia the more nearly impossible will be their return. It is said that the German army is on its way to Petrograd and that Russia is preparing to transfer the capital to Moscow, as France transferred her capital to Bordeaux for similar reasons. The drive toward Paris and Calais had the double object of capturing those two cities and splitting and smashing the French army—especially the latter. It was a mighty costly failure. So, the German drive in the east, the most powerful, most extensive, and so far most successful launched by Germany and Austria, has the two-fold object of capturing several of the most important strategic positions at very heavy sacrifice. They are pushing onward toward Petrograd and using every known tactical move to drive a wedge through some point of the Russian line. Time and again they have used every force at their command to push through and isolate a large section of the Russian forces. Never have they succeeded, even in the smallest degree. Further and further they follow greedily in the trail of their wary and formidable foe, getting daily more distant from their base and more dangerously involved in the enemy country.

Now, since the outbreak of the war, all countries involved have been inventing and developing the greatest possible engines of destruction for their own use, as well as all possible means of protection against the enemy. It is rumored in many circles that England has recently perfected and satisfactorily tested an enormous cannon far superior to anything of the German army—a 17 inch gun with a range of twenty-five miles. It is also rumored, the allies in the west have a number of these guns with ample ammunition and that all is prepared for the long expected western drive as soon as the proper time arrives. None of the warring countries is anxious for a second winter campaign. Many eminent thinkers are looking for an enormous effort on the western front at almost any time now. One thing we may rest assured of, there is a thorough understanding between the allies. They are playing a gigantic game and each of the allies is fully posted as to all moves of the others. So, when the German drive against Russia has reached a predetermined point we may be sure of the move in the west, with Germany in a very tight box, her final struggle close at hand, and the peace of the world not far off.

\$1,000 Per Ton For Copper in Germany
Over \$1,000 per ton is now being paid by the German government to householders and others who bring copper objects to the metal collecting depots. This compares with a price of \$360 per ton recently quoted on the London market for copper in bulk.

The London Daily Express appeals to the British government to inaugurate a campaign like that in Germany for the collection of useless household articles of copper, tin and zinc, which are needed for the conduct of the war. It declares that more than five million dollars' worth of material of this character is going to waste in attics, storerooms and workshops which people would willingly part with if they knew the material would be turned into shells and cartridges.

Wolves Aid Germany

A Paris correspondent writes: "Wolves as Germany's allies is surely the last word in the war, but this has liberally happened at the Chateau de Monjustin, which lies midway between Vesoul and Villers-sel, about twenty miles from Belfort. The place is famous for its breed of horses, and, in spite of government requisitions, there are still some left. One night last month four of the horses, while grazing in a field close to the chateau, were attacked by wolves, and, after being chased for hours until they were nearly dead from fright and exhaustion, two were killed, the others being badly mutilated. The wolves had been driven from the Argonne or the Vosges by the military operations. It is nearly sixty years since a wolf was last seen in this part of France, and the inhabitants are now so terrified that they will not venture out of doors after nightfall."

The Norwegian naturalist, Johann Koren, who left Seattle in June, 1914, on the 60 foot power schooner Eagle to collect specimens in the Arctic for the Smithsonian Institution, suffered loss of both hands by freezing last midwinter, while his expedition was fast in the ice in Kolyma River, Siberia. The news was brought to Nome, Alaska,

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

That was all there was; nothing at the top or the bottom. Mrs. May turned this over with a puzzled face and a hand that shook slightly. Under her smile was another expression, the look of one who has been betrayed and is in position to lay her hand upon the guilty person.

"You are fortunate to have friends with the enemy," she said. "But do you think you were wise to show this to me?"

She was playing with him as the cat plays with the mouse. It was a temptation she could not resist, feeling sure that Geoffrey would not understand. But he did, though he did not show it on his face.

"Why not?" he asked innocently. "Are you not my friend? Personally I believe it is a hoax to frighten me. You can keep that paper if you please."

"Then you are not going to take any notice of the warning?" asked Mrs. May.

There was a note of curiosity, sharp, eager curiosity, in the question. Geoffrey did not fail to notice it, though he shook his head carelessly. "I am going to ignore it," as one should an anonymous letter, he said. "If the writer of that letter thinks to frighten me, then he or she is sadly mistaken. I shall go on with my life as if I had never received it."

Mrs. May's lips framed the sentence, "The more fool you," but she did not utter it. It filled her with satisfaction to find that the warning had been ignored, as it had filled her with anger to know that a warning had been received. And Mrs. May knew full well who was the author of that letter.

"I don't think that I should ignore it," she said. "It may be a cruel piece of mischief; and, on the other hand, it may be dictated by a generous desire to help you. So the moral is that you are to keep clear of the cliffs and the sea."

Geoffrey flicked the ash off his cigarette and laughed. He poured himself out a second glass of the amazing claret.

"It is an unusual thing for me to do," he said, "but your claret is wonderful. You speak of the moral, I speak of the things as they are going to be. Tomorrow I shall go out fishing alone as if nothing had happened."

"Ah, but you have not spoken of this?"

Mrs. May indicated the letter lying on the table. Geoffrey looked at her reproachfully.

"Have we not trouble and misery enough in our house without making more?" he asked. "Now, I put it to you as a lady of brains and courage, if you had been in my position, would you have shown that to your family?"

Geoffrey lay back in his chair with the air of a man who has put a poser. At the same time he had ingeniously parried Mrs. May's question.

As a matter of fact, nobody but Ralph and Tchigorsky had seen the paper. And the latter point blank refused to give his reasons why the letter was to be disclosed to Mrs. May.

She looked at Geoffrey with real admiration.

"I shouldn't," she said. "Of course, you are right and I am wrong. And I dare say you will be able to take care of yourself."

He was going to disregard the warning; he was going out alone; and nobody knew what was hanging over his head! Here was a fool of tools, a pretty fellow to assist. Much good that warning had done.

Geoffrey rose to his feet.

"And now I must go," he said. "Still, I hope to come again."

The door closed, and she was alone. Hardly had he departed before a dark figure in a white robe crept out of the gloom of the garden into the room. Mrs. May looked at the ragged looking stranger fixedly.

"Who are you, and whence do you come?" she asked in her native tongue.

The man salaamed almost to the ground.

"I am Ben Heer, your slave," he said, "and I bring you great news."

"Oh!" Mrs. May said slowly, "and so you have come at last."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Diplomacy

Mrs. May crossed rapidly and noiselessly to the door and closed it. Not that there was any need for caution, seeing that the primitive household had been abed long ago. But precaution is never wasted.

There was coffee in the grate kept hot by means of a spirit lamp. Mrs. May poured out a cup and handed it to her guest.

She lay back in her chair watching him with a keen glance and the easy natural insolence, the cruel taunting

superiority of the great over the small.

The man stood, his hands into the folds of his loose sleeves, a picture of patient resignation.

"How did you get here?" the princess asked.

"At the great house in London I asked, O mistress," Ben Heer replied. "I came over, as thou knowest, to do certain work. There was yet another one with me. And when my work was done I came on to tell what thy slave had accomplished."

"You have the proofs of what you say?"

"Else I had not been here. For two weeks we have followed up the track of the victim. It was as if we had reached for one single perch in the whole of a great lake of water. But we never tired and never slept both at the same time. Then at last we got near; and it came to the knowledge of the prey that we were upon him. That was long before the last cold weather that nearly starved us."

The man paused and shivered. The princess nodded with careless sympathy. She had never tried a winter in England, but she could imagine what it was.

"He knew us at last," Ben Heer resumed. "He met us face to face in the public street, and he knew that his hour had come. A night later he was in Paris. At the same time we were in Paris also. He tried Rome, Vienna, Berlin. So did we. Then he came back to London again. When he did so we knew that he had bowed his face before the All-seeing, and prayed that the end might come speedily."

The princess followed all this with impatience. But the man was speaking after the manner of his kind and could not be hurried.

He would go on to the end without omitting a single detail and the princess was forced to listen. Despite the western garb and the evidences of western life and custom about her, she was no longer Mrs. May, but Princess Zara.

She had only to close her eyes and the drowsing intonation and passionless voice of the speaker took her back to Lassa again. And the day was near, ah! the day was near, when the goal would be reached.

"Once we had him and once he escaped," Ben Heer went on. "He was a brave man was Voski, and nothing could break down those nerves of iron. He knew that the end was near. It was in a big house—a house near to London—that we found him.

"There were servants, and they were glad to have their fortunes told. It was their evening meal on the table when we got there, and the man Voski Sahib was out. Then, behold, after that evening meal the servants slept till the dawn, and at midnight the master returned. He came in to his study and the bright flash of the lightning came at the touch of his fingers."

"Electric light," the princess said impatiently. "Go on."

"Then he saw us. We knew that he had no weapon. The door was barred. Then Voski, he sit down and light a cigar, smiling, smiling all the time. When we look at him we see that he moves not so much as a little finger."

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ECONOMY IS THE WATCHWORD

Here's a good chance to economize in your reading matter---you can save real money

FARMERS' WEEKLY TELEGRAM

AND THE

DIDSBURY PIONEER \$1.50

From this date to Dec. 31, 1916

Readers of this district will be pleased to learn that we have succeeded in arranging a clubbing offer with The Farmers' Weekly Telegram and that the small sum of \$1.50 will pay a subscription to both The Didsbury Pioneer and The Farmers' Weekly Telegram to the end of 1916.

The Farmers' Weekly Telegram is essentially a family newspaper with features of interest to every member of the home. "The Farm and its Interests," "Sunday at Home," "The Poets Corner," "Woman's Domain," "Little Men and Women," short and serial stories, are only a few of the many featurers that have made The Farmers' Weekly Telegram the most popular weekly newspaper published west of the great lakes.

Take advantage of this great offer to-day

The sooner you order the more you get

USE THIS COUPON

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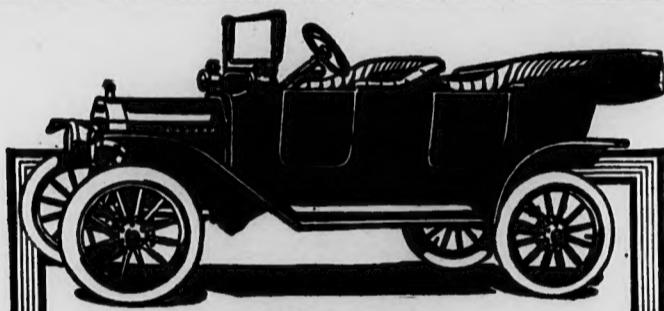
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA.

Enclosed please find \$1.50. Please mail to my address from now until December 31st, 1916, The Farmers' Weekly Telegram and The Didsbury Pioneer.

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P. O.

PROVINCE.....



Ford Touring Car Price \$530

Ford Runabout, Price \$480

The above prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at

Didsbury Auto Co's. Garage
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

Headquarters for Goodyear, Dunlop, and Maltese Cross Tires, Accessories, Gasoline and Oils.

Repairing and Livery Work a Specialty



That terrible croupy cough

You know how dangerous it is. You will want to check it. At once, of course. Rub the chest well with Chamberlain's Liniment and give a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The cough and pain in the chest will stop. The cough will stop. Chamberlain's remedies are safe and do not disappoint.

25c. a bottle

CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT

Garner's Bakery

Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00
7 LOAVES FOR 50c
2 LOAVES FOR 15c

Cakes Made to Order

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AROUND THE TOWN

Miss Mabel Finkbeiner returned from visiting her parents at Hanna last Wednesday.

W. Keeley of the Union Bank staff returned from his holidays which he spent in the States and Ontario on Monday and has again taken up his duties.

The teachers' convention is being held at Olds on Thursday and Friday of this week. The teachers of the Didsbury school will attend.

Attention is directed to the special bargain sale of stationery, notions and fancy goods now on at Purcell's. Advertisement is on page 1.

We acknowledge with thanks donations of clothing for the Belgians, from the following parties: Mrs. Dr. Reid Mrs. Cuncannon, Mrs. Wm. Liesemer, Mrs. (Dr.) Weart and Mrs. Stark.

The ratepayers of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View should not fail to pay their Hail Tax before the end of October as a penalty of one dollar per quarter section will be added on November 1st on all unpaid Hail Taxes. This tax must be paid in cash.

The many friends of Rev. Dr. Gamble will be interested to know that he is busily engaged in California in lecturing on the Sabbath question. He is meeting with great success in setting forth Sunday as the true Sabbath of God. Much work is opening up for him.

Alvin Hunsperger lost six stacks of good hay by fire on the Eph. Shantz farm, north-east of town, last Friday afternoon. The C.P.R. section men were burning off the right-of-way and the fire got away from them and before they got it under control burned up the stacks as stated.

On Saturday last, a party of seven from the High school, chaperoned by Miss Cole, went horse-back riding to Carstairs. The day was beautiful and warm so it proved a very delightful trip to all concerned. Those who did not go missed an enjoyable ride. There will probably be another riding party later.

"Broken Coin" will be run on Monday instead of Tuesday, on account of the Bostonians coming on that date. Other weeks Tuesday as usual, and also don't forget the masquerade ball when two prizes will be given away for best dressed lady and best dressed gent. Admission \$1.00 per couple. Everybody invited.

Another local celebrity also joined at the same time as Mr. Mortimer. Jimmy Frost is the other well known citizen and Jimmy says he's "going to do his little bit."

The other recruit was "Scotty" Grant who has been employed in the district.

Bad Accident

A runaway occurred on the blind line west last Thursday which might have ended fatally for some of the participants. It appears that Mr. Oscar Carlson was driving his sister-in-law Mrs. A. A. Olsen into town on business and when about opposite Mr. D. Dippel's farm met an auto being driven by Mr. Frank Bullis of Didsbury. Unfortunately just where the team and auto met there had been some brush cut alongside the road which had been thrown onto the edge of the road, and Mr. Bullis in trying to give all the room possible for the team had to drive his car on to the dead brush, which no doubt startled the team which became unmanageable. The team jumped to the opposite side of the road and in doing so some of the harness broke letting the tongue of the rig drop to the ground which doubled up under the rig. Mrs. Olsen made a jump to the ground and in doing so was badly bruised, Mr. Carlson tried to hold on to the lines and was dragged out of the rig sustaining a severe fracture of the leg just above the ankle. Both of the injured were picked up and brought into town immediately by Mr. Bullis and Dr. A. J. Weart attended to their injuries. Mrs. Olsen is suffering severely from the shock and Mr. Carlson will be laid up for some time.

Mrs. Olsen is certainly having her share of trouble this year having lost her husband a few months ago. She will have the sympathy of the whole community who will wish them both a quick recovery.

Jack Mortimer Enlists

Major Gilliker and Capt. Gray of the 56th Regiment dropped into town unexpectedly on Friday afternoon last on a recruiting trip but unfortunately nobody knew of their coming consequently they did not meet with the success they might have done. However, they secured three men in the short time they were here.

Jack Mortimer, the blacksmith, has set an example to younger men and donned the King's uniform. Jack is one of the most enthusiastic men who has joined and says that if they cannot find a place for him at his trade he is perfectly well satisfied to fill any position they may give him for King and country. Mr. Mortimer is one of the real old-timers in Alberta and is well known throughout this district. Well done Jack.

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The other recruit was "Scotty" Grant who has been employed in the district.

The Peerless Poultry Co. Case

A. M. Brink was found not guilty by Mr. Justice Hyndman on the charge of issuing a false advertisement under the name of the Peerless Poultry Co., designed to induce farmers to ship produce and poultry to him.

The judge in dismissing the charge said that he did so because he felt there was a reasonable doubt as whether the prisoner really intended to defraud the people who shipped to him. While he thought that the conduct of the accused was suspicious and reprehensible in using a recommendation of a leading farmer to obtain business, and then not paying for the goods, he felt that there was just sufficient reasonable doubt as to his intentions in the matter, and on this ground let him go.

Mr. Justice Hyndman observed to the prisoner that if he ever hoped to clear his character fully he would have to see to it that all the debts he had incurred were paid.

A. A. McGillivray was counsel for the accused, and James Short, K. C., prosecuted.

The W.C.T.U. held their first parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. Reitzel on Tuesday of this week. Devotional exercises by Mrs. Gathcole. Miss Anna Shantz gave a very good report of the Convention and of which a report will be given in the Pioneer next week. A full understanding of the Boy Scout movement is to be given by Mrs. Garner at the next meeting. A beautiful solo was rendered by Mrs. J. V. Berscht, Mrs. J. Liesemer and Miss Finkbeiner. The meeting was then closed by prayer by Mrs. Reiber after which a social cup of tea was partaken of.

Famous Bostonians Return on Farewell Tour

Mr. Farrington, manager of the Opera House is gratified to announce that the famous Bostonian Opera Company has been engaged to appear at the Didsbury Opera House on Tuesday evening, October 26th. In making this arrangement he believes that the great majority of Didsbury theatre goers will be pleased to have this playhouse opened by the well known company of girl artists that have so often delighted and amused the public.

This engagement of the Bostonians will mark their twelfth return to Didsbury. Season after season has this company of girl songsters, comedians and dancers returned to entertain us with well chosen productions and it has seemed that every succeeding visit has proved more delightful. It was this fact that stimulated Mr. Farrington, manager of the Opera House, to make special effort to bring these favorites back for the formal opening of his theatre.

A new production, will be presented "Tipperary Mary" in the well liked "Bostonians Way," on Tuesday only, October 26th.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



No. 28 Cap. 12 bbls., price in 18 gauge iron \$27.25
No. 28 Cap. 12 bbls., price in 20 gauge iron \$17.00

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